Capital Expenditure Programme

I—INTRODUCTION

The Mauritius Development and Welfare Ten-Year Plan which was published as a Sessional Paper in June 1946 was designed to cover the period 1946–47 to 1955–56. It covered expenditure in a wide variety of fields and on both capital and recurrent account. The plan was revised in 1950; and at that time, and subsequently, sections of recurrent expenditure incurred on services which had clearly become permanent features of the Government service were removed from the plan and absorbed into the general budget. Despite the 1950 revision it became clear that the provision in the plan had been out-run by events and, when the United Kingdom Colonial Development and Welfare Acts were renewed for a period of 5 years from the start of the financial year 1955–56, it was decided to regard the 10-year plan as completed and to prepare a fresh programme to run from that date.

2. The 10-year plan envisaged expenditure of Rs 109,231,600 during the decennium. Actual expenditure, which can conveniently be divided into two periods, 1946–47—1950–51 and 1951–52—1954–55 was:—

		Rs
1946–47—1950–51	...	33,538,322
1951–52—1954–55	...	50,933,790
TOTAL	...	84,472,112

More detail will be found in a final progress report on the nine years of the " 10-year " plan, which is published as a separate sessional paper. What requires particular notice here is that the new planning peirod starts with a carry forward of uncompleted projects totalling some Rs 25 million. Some of this can be assumed to represent schemes which were not proceeded with; on the other hand, as a result of wage increases and rises in the cost of materials, the completion of several major schemes initiated in the 10-year plan period will cost more than the sums allocated for them.

3. Two preliminary points to be decided about the new programme were the period of time it should cover and the field with which it should be concerned. Even with arrangements for constant revision, no plan for a period of exceeding five years could have any hope of remaining realistic. (In the event preliminary work has been delayed by staff difficulties and the period will in fact cover one year already run and four future years—1955–56—1959–60). As regards the type of expenditure with which it would deal, it was considered that the most realistic course was to incorporate in one plan all expenditure on capital account and not merely that on ' development ' projects in the more restricted sense. This accords with modern budgetary practice and with the vital distinction between recurrent and capital expenditure. It should help materially in the achievement of balanced planning and the most economical use of the resources available. It will likewise facilitate the task of laying down lines of development and expressing policy through the provision for capital expenditure.

4. The new plan is essentially a development plan in the wider sense, but is presented in the form of a Capital Expenditure Programme for the years 1955–56—1959–60. It lays down the way in which the Government proposes, subject to such modifications as events may require, to lay out the capital funds which are likely to be available from all sources, over that period.

5. Such a programme clearly requires firm definition of what is meant by capital expenditure and it has been taken for this purpose to comprise:—

(1) all expenditure on works, both new works and major repairs ; and

(2) all major expenditure on new plant, machinery, and vehicles.

It follows that the ordinary revenue will bear the recurrent costs, including those generated by the new works ; the cost of minor alterations and maintenance ; and certain minor items of non-recurrent expenditure.

6. Finally, it is proposed that all revenue of a capital nature, and a contribution from ordinary revenue towards expenditure on capital account, should be paid into the Development Fund, from which the annual expenditure for each year of the programme will be financed. This means that the Legislature will in future be asked to approve in each new budget ordinary expenditure finaced from current revenue and the next 'slice' of the Capital Expenditure Programme as a charge on the Development Fund.

II—FINANCIAL RESOURCES

7. There are three main sources of revenue open to Mauritius for capital expenditure:—

(1) Local funds, comprising contributions from recurrent revenue, items of non-recurrent revenue, and re-imbursements of items of capital expenditure in the programme from other bodies;

(2) Colonial Development and Welfare Grants, including both the Mauritius allocation and central and research grants; and

(3) Loan funds.

Local Funds

8. The principal component under this head is an annual contribution from ordinary revenue to the Development Fund. With a division between capital and recurrent expenditure it is the logical course to transfer to the capital side a sum roughly equivalent to average expenditure from ordinary revenue on "Public Works Non-Recurrent." This is a normal charge on the revenue, a sum which would still have to be budgeted for if all outside finance for additional capital works were cut off. A sum of Rs 10 million is so transferred in the 1955–56 Estimates and an annual contribution of Rs 5 million *per annum* has been assumed thereafter; a larger annual transfer would be made in years when the level of revenue permits. In addition there is a balance of Rs 1,885,000 approximately consisting of local funds previously transferred to the Development Fund.

9. Certain items of Capital Receipts appear in the current Estimates. Those which reflect the direct repayment of loan charges on that part of the Public Debt re-lent to the Central Electricity Board, the Sugar Industry, and the Mauritius Agricultural Bank (and secured on the considerable assets of those bodies) can be regarded as recurrent revenue. Repayments of other minor loans and advances have been considered as capital receipts: they amount to approximately Rs 2,120,000 in the 1955–56 Estimates and a figure of Rs 2 million *per annum* thereafter has been assumed.

10. Some Rs 2 or 3 million may be receivable as the reimbursement of capital expenditure on behalf of the Military Authorities, and from other sources.

11. Local funds are thus estimated to provide:—

	Rs
Balance in Development Fund	1,885,000
Contribution from Ordinary Revenue:—	
1955/56	10,000,000
1956/57–1959/60	20,000,000
Non-Recurrent Revenue:—	
1955/56	2,120,000
1956/57–1959/60	8,000,000
Reimbursements, say, ...	2,000,000
TOTAL ...	44,005,000

Colonial Development and Welfare Grants

12. Of the Mauritius allocation of £1,820,000 (Rs 24,260,000) under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, 1950, Rs 4,276,000 approximately remained unspent on the expiry of the Act and is carried forward for the period of the new Act of 1955, supplementing the additional territorial allocation under the new Act of £700,000 (Rs 9,333,333). In addition certain items of expenditure, on Broadcasting and Meteorological Services, e.g., are likely to be financed from Central Grants under the Acts to the extent of about Rs 1 million.

13. Colonial Development and Welfare Funds will thus provide:—

	Rs
Balance of old allocation	4,276,000
New allocation	9,333,000
Central grants, say, ...	1,000,000
TOTAL ...	14,609,000

LOAN FUNDS

14. Some Rs 5,606,835 out of the proceeds of earlier loans remained unspent at June 30, 1955. In October a loan of £2,090,000 was floated on the London market and produced Rs 26,619,000. The amount of loan funds already available is thus:—

	Rs
Balance of earlier loans	5,606,000
Development (G. P) (No. 2) Loan ..	26,619,000
TOTAL ..	32,225,000

and the total resources, without additional borrowing:—

	Rs.
Local funds	44,005,000
C. D. and W. Grants	14,609,000
Loans already raised	32,225,000
TOTAL ..	90,839,000

15. In deciding what further sum might be made available by recourse to further borrowing three considerations have to be examined:—

(1) the needs of the country in respect of capital expenditure ;

(2) the capacity of the colony to spend money economically and profitably on capital account ;

(3) the economic capacity of the Colony to borrow further.

Only by balancing these three factors is it possible to arrive at a total figure for the five-year period which can be said to represent the amount of capital expenditure which is urgently required, which can be carried out without waste, and which it is within our capacity to finance.

16. *Need.*—A survey of requirements for capital expenditure, covering both major projects such as communications and tea development and departmental projects, produced a total of over Rs 200 million. While the degree of urgency varied there can be no doubt that the majority of the projects were matters of genuine importance to the economic and social growth of Mauritius.

17. *Capacity to execute.*—Physical limitations arise principally in relation to building capacity and to the administrative organisation available to plan and supervise the execution of works. Some indication can be gained from the following figures (of which the estimate for 1955–56 is unlikely to be fully achieved):—

Capital Expenditure 1953–54—1955–56

1953–54 Approx	Rs 24 million
1954–55 Approx	19–20 million
1955–56 Estimate	42 million

Further it is estimated that the capacity of the building industry to carry out Government work economically is of the order of Rs 7 million per annum. On this basis, and bearing in mind the high figure for 1955–56 which includes considerable provision for loans, a programme of the level of some Rs 25 million *per annum* is in line with the present level of expenditure and should prove feasible without the uneconomic effects which arise from competition for materials and labour, and inability to provide proper supervision.

18. *Capacity to borrow.*—The National Income, which had been rising steadily, declined slightly in 1954 and present indications suggest that no increase comparable with that in the last 10 years is to be expected for the immediate future. Consideration of capacity to borrow must therefore be related to an Ordinary Revenue which is unlikely to exceed by much—if at all—the current level of about Rs 110 million *per annum*. It is relevant from two aspects: the size of the public debt in relation to the country's 'income' and the proportion of that income which is committed to the payment of annual debt charges, in addition to the mounting costs of maintaining the Government machine and the additional recurrent costs which will follow further expenditure on capital account.

19. The present Public Debt amounts to Rs 100 million (or Rs 78 million net of the sums relent to the Central Electricity Board, the Sugar Industry and the Mauritius Agricultural Bank); that is to say the equivalent of 91 per cent or 71 per cent of the total Ordinary Revenue at the present level. Annual debt charges, on the same basis, require 5·2 per cent (or 4·0 per cent net) of the Ordinary Revenue. To borrow a further Rs 40 million (£3 million) would increase the Public Debt to the equivalent of 127 per cent of the Ordinary Revenue and annual debt charges to some Rs 8·5 million, 7·7 per cent, and it is considered that this is close to the limit of what Mauritius can afford to borrow or can hope to obtain until such time as the National Income—and the level of Ordinary Revenue—rise to a higher level.

Summary

20. Capital resources available to Mauritius without further borrowing total some Rs 90 million made up of local funds (44m.), C.D. and W. Grants (14m) and loan funds (32m). A further Rs 40 million represents the limit to which Mauritius can safely borrow at the present level of national income and recurrent revenue, giving a total capital sum of Rs 130 million. This is equivalent to an average annual expenditure on capital account of Rs 26 million, and a programme of that order appears to be within the physical and administrative capacity of the Colony. The demand for capital expenditure on inherently desirable projects considerably exceeds this figure and the adoption of that limit makes it necessary to defer all but the most urgent projects.

III—EXPENDITURE PROPOSALS

21. While the growth of the National Income over the years 1948–1954, in terms of money, has been striking it is nevertheless true that in terms of 1948 values it has done little more than keep pace with the growth of the population:—

	National Income	*National Income per head of population at 1948 Prices*
	Rs	Rs
1948 ...	307,000,000	700
1954 ...	576,000,000 (Increase 87·6%)	754 (Increase 7·7%)

In view of this fact, and since the Sugar Industry on which the Island primarily depends may well be reaching the limit of its physical expansion and rising prices can scarcely be expected in the near future, it is clear that the primary object of capital expenditure in the next five-year period must be to broaden the base of the economy of Mauritius and increase productivity in every possible way. Other considerations apart, the new programme would be bound to give a large measure of priority to expenditure on Natural Resources and on basic services such as the improvement of communications. However there are two major limiting factors to the application of this principle: one is the claim of the Social Service departments for expenditure on the basic needs of the fast-rising population—principally primary education and hospitals;—the other is the extent to which the resources available are already committed to the completion of projects now in hand.

Commitments

22. The commitments are partly the result of the decision to include the financial year 1955–56 in the period of the programme—that is to say, they represent, in part, the items for which provision is made in the 1955–56 Estimates. To a larger extent they represent the cost of completing major projects already started before 1955, e.g. the expansion of domestic water supplies and of electrification and of implementing projects already approved in principle, such as that for the expansion of tea growing.

23. The various commitments account for some Rs 70 million, classified as follows:—

	Rs million
I—Prior charges	1·5
II—Governance	15·1
III—Social Services	30·3
IV—Public Utilities & Services	23·3
V—Investment	Rs 70·2

Reserve

24. The allocation of a substantial sum as a reserve within the framework of the programme is essential if it is to be possible to make adjustments in respect of increases in costs or the unforeseen appearance of new projects which cannot be deferred. Without such a reserve the programme would be so inflexible that it could become quite out of date and unrealistic within the first year or two of its life.

Allocations

25. After careful consideration in the light of these facts the general allocations shown below were considered by the Governor in Council to provide a suitable basis on which detailed schedules should be drawn up. They involve certain major assumptions: no provision can be made in the new period for the major trunk road scheme proposed by Sir Alexander Gibb and Partners; harbour works, though involving major improvements, cannot include the two new deep water quays at this stage ; the provision of finance for the Central Electricity Board and the major Plaines Wilhems Sewerage Scheme must be reserved for further examination as regards both timing and finance ; finally, the reserve, which was envisaged as one of 10 per cent (Rs 13 million), must be reduced to Rs 10 million.

Preliminary Allocations

	Rs million	*Percentage (excluding Reserve)*	*Percentage (including Reserve)*
I—Prior Charges	—	—	—
II—Governance	7·9	6·6	6·1
III—Social Services	34·9	29·1	26·8
IV—Public Utilities and Services ...	56·4	47·0	43·4
V—Investment	20·8	17·3	16.0
	120·0	100·0	
Reserve	10·0		7·7
	130·0		100·0

26. Working on this basis the detailed schedules which follow as appendices to this paper have been drawn up. They take account of the limitations imposed by physical capacity to execute building works and of the need to phase expenditure as evenly as possible over the remaining four years of the quinquennium and to make full allowance for a ' carry forward ' of uncompleted work from one year to the next.

IV—SUPERVISION, EXECUTION AND REVIEW

Control by Legislature

27. The approval of a Capital Expenditure Programme implies general approval of the Government's proposals for the use of the limited capital funds available over a period of years. It in no way derogates from or replaces the control of the Legislature over the annual voting of funds and of any supplementary provisions required. Capital expenditure will be subject, with one exception, to the normal budgetary procedures applicable to all expenditure ; but the items included in the draft capital estimates will be those scheduled for the year in question in the five-year programme as from time to time amended. (The one exception involves reversion to the practice in force prior to 1954 by which the unexpended balance of any sums voted from the Development Fund will remain appropriated for expenditure in the following years. This obviates the inflation of the budget surplus by the value of works planned for one year but not completed, and has the approval of the Secretary of State for the Colonies). Nevertheless, the approval of a Capital Expenditure Programme for a five-year period does imply approval in principle of the general basis of allocations.

28. Capital expenditure provides the skeleton on which policy is built up and overall control of the Capital Expenditure Programme and any major amendment to it should be vested in the Governor in Council. Periodic progress reports on the execution of the projects included in the programme will be made to the Governor in Council with proposals for any major changes in phasing or in the sums allocated for individual projects. To make this possible the appendices are drawn up in some detail and specify concrete objectives as well as financial limits as far as this is possible.

The Financial Secretary's Office,
The Secretariat,
Port Louis.

June, 1956.

APPENDICES AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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SUMMARY

The schedule below shows in summary the total expenditure under each head as it is phased over the five years. Expenditure appears considerably heavier in the earlier years; however that in the later years will be increased, not only by any uncompleted works carried forward, but also by the use of the uncommitted reserve and certain items under individual heads which it is not possible to assign to a particular year. These latter items total Rs 7,983,200, so that a total of almost Rs 18,000,000 will have to be added in the later years of the period.

A second summary shows the total expenditure envisaged in each allocation as a percentage of the whole and as a percentage of the expenditure for that group of services.

SUMMARY OF THE TOTAL EXPENDITURE

Allocation	*Total 1955–60*	*1955–56*	*1956–57*	*1957–58*	*1958–59*	*1959–60*
II	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
District Administration ...	216,300	44,800	103,000	68,500	—	—
Police ...	5,261,500	968,600	793,700	1,230,200	1,068,000	1,001,000
Printing ...	120,000	—	25,000	55,000	40,000	—
Prisons ...	356,000	45,000	121,000	80,000	110,000	—
Registrar General ...	240,000	—	—	—	—	240,000
Local Government	2,000,000	—	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000
Customs and Excise	131,300	83,000	48,300	—	—	—
Treasury ...	90,000	—	30,000	60,000	—	—
Total—Governance	8,415,100	1,141,400	1,621,000	1,993,700	1,718,000	1,741,000
III						
Co-operation ...	550,000	120,000	100,000	110,000	110,000	110,000
Education ...	14,597,000	3,407,000	4,785,000	2,915,000	1,440,000	1,150,000
Housing Loans, urban ...	5,616,000	1,116,000	1,500,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Medical and Health	13,580,000	1,822,000	4,420,000	3,789,000	1,904,000	1,295,000
Public Assistance ...	250,000	28,000	127,500	31,500	31,500	31,500
Total—Social Services ...	34,593,000	6,493,000	10,932,500	7,845,500	4,485,500	3,586,500
IV						
Agriculture ...	15,977,600	2,563,000	3,942,900	2,687,500	3,485,100	3,074,100
Fisheries ...	250,000	10,000	95,000	50,000	30,000	—
Civil Aviation ...	200,000	191,900	—	—	—	—
Telecommunications ...	5,859,800	1,415,000	1,174,000	2,385,700	680,100	55,000
Fire Services ...	958,000	129,800	294,200	348,000	76,000	60,000
Forests ...	783,000	132,000	376,000	187,000	44,000	44,000
Harbour and Quays	10,417,800	316,100	3,105,200	5,405,500	415,500	175,500
Broadcasting ...	750,000	150,000	481,500	79,100	—	—
Observatory ...	589,400	90,000	361,700	84,400	53,300	—
Posts and Telegraphs ...	350,000	27,000	240,000	36,500	23,500	23,000
Water Supplies and Irrigation ...	12,650,000	6,036,000	2,775,000	3,227,800	320,000	260,000
Sewerage ...	5,270,000	125,000	195,000	150,000	150,000	150,000
Total—Public Utilities and Services	54,055,600	11,185,800	13,040,500	14,641,500	5,277,500	3,841,600
V						
Public Works, Miscellaneous ...	4,500,000	805,300	925,200	843,000	704,000	683,000
Roads ...	9,600,000	2,300,500	1,845,000	1,815,500	1,818,500	1,820,500
Electricity ...	7,680,000	3,950,000	2,450,000	800,000	480,000	—
Secondary Industries ..	1,400,000	240,000	290,000	290,000	290,000	290,000
Total – Investment	23,180,000	7,295,800	5,510,200	3,748,500	3,292,500	2,793,500
TOTAL ...	120,243,700	26,116,000	31,104,200	28,229,200	14,773,500	11,962,600
Total—Reserve ...	10,000,000					
GRAND TOTAL ...	130,243,700					

Statement of Percentage Distribution

Allocation	Rs	Percentage of section	Percentage of whole
II.—Governance			
District Administration ...	216,300	2·57	·17
Police	5,261,500	62·52	4·04
Printing	120,000	1·43	·09
Prisons	356,000	4.23	·27
Registrar General ...	240,000	2·85	·18
Local Government ...	2,000,000	23·77	1·54
Customs and Excise ...	131,300	1·56	·10
Treasury	90,000	1·07	·07
Governance ...	8,415,100	100·00	6·46
III —Social Services			
Co-operation	550,000	1·59	·42
Education	14,597,000	42·19	11·20
Housing Loans, urban ...	5,616,000	16·23	4·32
Medical and Health ...	13,580,000	39·26	10·43
Public Assistance ...	250,000	·73	·19
Social Services ...	34,593,000	100·00	26·56
IV.—Public Utilities and Services			
Agriculture General ...	4,642,400	8·59	3·53
Rodrigues ...	3,319,700	6·14	2·63
Tea	8,015,500	14·83	6·11
Total Agriculture ...	*15,977,600*	*29·56*	*12·27*
Fisheries	250,000	·46	·19
Forests	783,000	1·45	·60
Total Natural Resources ...	*17,010,600*	*31·47*	*13·06*
Civil Aviation	200,000	·37	·15
Telecommunications ...	5,859,800	10·84	4·50
Fire Services	958,000	1·77	·73
Harbour and Quays ...	10,417,800	19·27	8·01
Broadcasting ...	750,000	1·38	·58
Observatory	589,400	1·09	·45
Posts and Telegraphs ...	350,000	·65	·26
Water Supplies ...	11,915,800	22·04	9·15
Irrigation ...	734,200	1·37	·56
Sewerage ...	5,270,000	9·75	4·05
Total Basic Services ...	*37,045,000*	*68·53*	*28·44*
Public Utilities and Services	54,055,600	100·00	41·50
V.—Investment			
Public Works, Miscellaneous	4,500,000	19·41	3·45
Roads	9,600,000	41·42	7·37
Electricity	7,680,000	33·13	5·90
Secondary Industries ...	1,400,000	6·04	1·08
Investment	23,180,000	100·00	17·80
Reserve	10,000,000	—	7·68
Total ...	130,243,700	—	100·00

II—GOVERNANCE

(Note: No capital expenditure allocable to I, Prior Charges, is expected).

District Administration

Houses are required for the Civil Commissioner North and for the newly appointed Civil Commissioner Plaines Wilhems—Black River. Also a house for the Senior Executive Officer in Rodrigues.

When additional office accommodation is required as a direct result of District and Village Councils undertaking new responsibilities they will be expected to finance this from their local revenues.

Provision is also made for certain equipment required in Rodrigues.

Notes

Serial 2.—Includes Rs 2,800 for furniture for rented office at Quatre Bornes, and for Senior Executive Officer's house, Rodrigues.

Serial 3.—For Magistrate.

Serial 4.—Provided for in 1955–56 Estimates but not yet bought. Purchase being reconsidered.

District Administration

Serial	Project	Project Total	1955–56	1956–57	1957–58	1958–59	1959–60
		Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
1.	Housing ...	166,000	30,000	100,000	36,000	—	—
2.	Furniture ...	25,800	2,800	3,000	20,000	—	—
3.	Purchase of Land Rover	12,500	—	—	12,500	—	—
4.	Diesel engine for boat	12,000	12,000	—	—	—	—
	Total—District Administration ...	216,300	44,800	103,000	68,500	—	—

Police

The chief item of expenditure under this head is on Police housing. Despite the large size of the sum involved the objective is limited to providing sufficient quarters to ensure that members of the force live in the districts to which they are posted. Provision is also made for the Police Station at Quatre Bornes, 4 Type "B" Stations and 15 Type "A" Stations and for improvements to the Police Radio net-work.

Notes

Serial 2.—Includes purchase and conversion of building at Quatre Bornes, and possible purchase of stations at L'Escalier, Rivière Sèche, and Camp de Masque.

Serial 1.—Houses for Superintendent, Port Louis and Assistant Superintendent, Rose Belle and some 200 quarters including completion of some already in hand.

Serial 6.—Extension to workshops (Rs 12,000) and workshop equipment.

Serial 7.—Miscellaneous improvements at Line Barracks, Flacq and New Cut (1955–56) and Contingencies (Rs 200,000).

Police

Serial	Project	Project Total	1955–56	1956–57	1957–58	1958–59	1959–60
		Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
1.	Housing ...	3,524,200	762,700	385,500	606,000	821,000	949,000
2.	Police Stations ...	870,600	70,600	210,000	425,000	165,000	—
3.	Land Acquisition ...	198,000	—	81,600	116,400	—	—
4.	Radio Equipment ...	176,400	32,900	59,600	32,200	31,400	26,300
5.	Vehicles ...	163,300	34,100	32,300	40,600	40,600	15,700
6.	Workshops ...	67,900	7,200	30,700	10,000	10,000	10,000
7.	Miscellaneous Works and Contingencies ...	261,100	61,100	*	*	*	*
	Total Police ...	5,261,500	968,600	793,700	1,230,200	1,068,000	1,001,000

*(Not phased beyond 1955)

Printing

Some extension of the existing premises will be required and certain machinery, now obsolete or worn out, will require replacement.

Notes

Serial 1.—Composing room, Press Room, Paper and Stationery Stores.

Serial 2.—Electric motor, ruling machine and one new linotype machine.

Printing

Serial	Project	Project Total	1955–56	1956–57	1957–58	1958–59	1959–60
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1.	Printing Office Extension.	60,000	—	25,000	35,000	—	—
2.	Machinery	60,000	—	—	20,000	40,000	—
	Total Printing ...	120,000	—	25,000	55,000	40,000	—

Prisons

The only major project envisaged is a new prison in Rodrigues where the existing prison badly needs replacing. Provision is made for re-roofing the main building at Beau Bassin and for the necessary stores and machinery to enable the Prisons Department to make a larger proportion of the school furniture for Government Schools. The approved programme to provide staff quarters is continued.

Notes

Serial 1.—Furniture and timber stores, Rs 15,000; Re-roofing Rs 76,000.

Serial 2.—To include Prison Officer's quarters. The figure is provisional as the type of prison required is not yet decided.

Serial 3.—The full scheme value, Rs 116,000, was approved in 1954–55 to cover quarters.

Serial 4.—Wood working equipment for furniture making.

Prisons

Serial	*Project*	*Project Total*	*1955–56*	*1956–57*	*1957–58*	*1958–59*	*1959–60*
		Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
1.	Prison Buildings, Beau Bassin	91,000	15,000	76,000	—	—	—
2.	New Prison, Rodrigues ...	150,000	—	—	60,000	90,000	—
3.	Staff quarters, Beau Bassin	100,000	30,000	30,000	20,000	20,000	—
4.	Equipment	15,000	—	15,000	—	—	—
	Total Prisons ...	356,000	45,000	121,000	80,000	110,000	—

Registrar General

Provision was made in the 1955–56 Estimates for additional accommodation for the Registrar General's Department at an estimated cost of Rs 300,000. It has been decided that the work must be postponed and provision is now limited to the purchase of a possible site in a suitable area at the end of the 5-year period.

Registrar General

Serial	*Project*	*Project Total*	*1955–56*	*1956–57*	*1957–58*	*1958–59*	*1959–60*
		Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
1.	Site for offices ...	240,000	—	—	—	—	240,000
	Total Registrar General ...	240,000	—	—	—	—	240,000

Local Government

A provisional allocation is made pending the completion of the review of financial relationships between the Central Government and the urban Local Governments. The object is to provide a source of finance for capital projects undertaken by the Local Governments for which they would receive assistance in the form of loans or grants, the degree of grant aid depending on the nature of the individual projects.

The phasing is provisional.

Local Government

Serial	*Project*	*Project Total*	*1955–56*	*1956–57*	*1957–58*	*1958–59*	*1959–60*
		Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
1	Loans and Grants for Capital Works	2,000,000	—	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000
	Total Local Government ...	2 000,000	—	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000

Customs and Excise

No major provision is required as the needs of the Customs Department in the harbour area will be included in the major scheme for the renovation of Quay D and are provided for under Harbour and Quays.

Notes

Serial 1.—Purchase of accounting machine, cash register and ancillary equipment to mechanise the growing volume of accounting work.

Serial 2.—To complete work in hand.

Serial 3.—To replace the hull of one launch.

Customs and Excise

Serial	Project	Project Total	1955–56	1956–57	1957–58	1958–59	1959–60
		Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
1.	Accounting Machinery ...	26,300	—	26,300	—	—	—
2.	Re-roofing Buildings ...	83,000	83,000	—	—	—	—
3.	Customs Vessels ...	22,000	—	22,000	—	—	—
	Total Customs and Excise	131,300	83,000	48,300	—	—	—

Treasury

Mechanisation of accounting processes in the Accountant General's Department will reduce the delay in producing final accounts and assist in financial control. Provision envisaged would cover three accounting machines and ancillary equipment for the mechanisation of salary and pensions payments.

Treasury

Serial	Project	Project Total	1955–56	1956–57	1957–58	1958–59	1959–60
		Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
1.	Machine Accounting ..	90,000	—	30,000	60,000	—	—
	Total Treasury ...	90,000	—	30,000	60,000	—	—

III—SOCIAL SERVICES

Co-operation

Two Co-operative Housing Societies exist and should they prove successful it may be desirable to make further loans to these and other similar societies. Loans may also be desirable in other sectors of the field of co-operation in order to encourage development.

The phasing over the five years is purely provisional.

Co-operation

Serial	Project	Project Total	1955–56	1956–57	1957–58	1958–59	1959–60
		Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
1.	Loans to Co-operative Societies ...	550,000	120,000	100,000	110,000	110,000	110,000
	Total Co-operation ...	550,000	120,000	100,000	110,000	110,000	110,000

Education

The principal object of the earlier part of the programme is the provision of the necessary additional school places in primary schools by 1958. Provision is made to complete the projects for secondary education now in hand, and the construction of the Teacher Training Centre. The later part of the programme has not been worked out in detail but will include expenditure on the provision of Central (Senior) Schools and on Technical Education as well as further expenditure on primary education both by the Government and by the Education Authorities.

Notes

Serial 1.—Completion of the programme envisaged in the 1955–56 and earlier estimates.

Serial 2. Serial 3. Serial 4. Further provision for the expansion of primary school accommodation designed to provide 100,000 primary school places by 1958. Expenditure phased for later years is provisional.

Serial 5.—Provision for two new Central (Senior) Schools.

Serial 9.—The present project will be completed in 1956–57. A further sum may be required to replace old temporary buildings and Rs 50,000 is included for this.

Serial 10.—Includes Rs 50,000 (1957–58) for replacing the present Youth House building.

Serial 11.—Not phased as no detailed programme has yet been worked out.

Serial 13. Considerable provision is required for contingencies until the later years of the programme can be seen in more detail.

EDUCATION

Serial	Project	Project Total	1955–56	1956–57	1957–58	1958–59	1959–60
		Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	
1	Primary Schools Buildings ...	2,335,000	1,220,000	1,100,000	15,000	—	—
2	Primary School Extensions ...	1,855,000	400,000	680,000	275,000	250,000	250,000
3	New Primary Schools	3,200,000	140,000	980,000	1,080,000	500,000	500,000
4	Grants and loans for aided and rented schools ...	2,860,000	860,000	1,000 000	500,000	250,000	250,000
5	Central Schools ...	222,000	12,000	—	70,000	70,000	70,000
6	Royal College ...	250,000	100,000	100,000	50,000	—	—
7	New Royal College School ...	1,500,000	50,000	650,000	600,000	200,000	—
8	Queen Elizabeth College ...	750,000	380,000	130,000	150,000	90,000	—
9	Training College ...	285,000	185,000	50,000	50,000	—	—
10	Miscellaneous Buildings ...	150,000	30,000	15,000	65,000	20,000	20,000
11	Technical Education	500,000	•	•	•	•	•
12	Miscellaneous Equipment ...	290,000	30,000	80,000	60,000	60,000	60,000
13	Contingencies ...	400,000	•	•	•	•	•
	TOTAL EDUCATION ...	14,597,000	3,407,000	4,785,000	2,915,000	1,440,000	1,150,000

• Not Phased.

HOUSING LOANS, URBAN

This allocation consists of the balance of the Rs 10,500,000 allocated in the 10-year plan for lending to Local Authorities for urban housing schemes.

The phasing is only provisional and actual issues will depend on the preparation and execution of individual schemes.

HOUSING LOANS, URBAN

Serial	Project	Project Total	1955–56	1956–57	1957–58	1958–59	1959–60
		Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
1.	Loans to Local Authorities	5,616,000	1,116,000	1,500,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
TOTAL HOUSING LOANS, URBAN		5,616,000	1,116,000	1,500,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000

MEDICAL AND HEALTH

The allocation covers the completion of the new Orthopaedic Hospital, a tuberculosis hospital and a new hospital in Rodrigues ; major extensions to the Civil Hospital, Victoria Hospital and the Mental Hospital ; additions to the six District Hospitals ; and new dispensaries and health centres. Provision is also made for ancillary expenditure on equipment, housing, transport, etc.

Notes		Rs
Serial 1 ;—Completion of Orthopaedic Hospital	...	1,400,000
Tuberculosis Hospital	...	1,524,000
Rodrigues Hospital	...	700,000
		3,624,000

Includes purchase of land ; excludes equipment.

		Rs
Serial 2:—Civil Hospital	... ...	1,550,000
Victoria Hospital	... ...	1,422,000
Mental Hospital	... ...	440,000
District Hospitals—extensions	... ...	1,270,000
		4,682,000

Civil Hospital improvements include the ophthalmic unit and replacement of electric wiring. The Mental Hospital extension will increase accommodation by 120 beds. Extension to District Hospitals will add 20–25 general beds and a maternity ward to each.

Serial 3:—Completion of Terre Rouge Dispensary, Rose Hill and Curepipe Health Centres and twenty dispensaries.

Serial 5:—Includes cost of land and furniture. Nine quarters for G.M.O's (Rs 530,000) and twenty-one for sanitary staff (Rs 616,000); completion and equipment of Nurses' Home.

	Rs
Serial 6:—Equipment for new hospitals and extensions ...	800,000
Equipment for dispensaries	104,000
Equipment for bacteriological laboratory ...	40,000
Specialised equipment	256,000
Replacements, etc.	100,000
	1,300,000

Serial 7:—Provisional figure. Equipment for treating water supplies.

Serial 9:—Includes six ambulances, six mobile dispensaries, four refuse lorries, six estate cars, garages for ambulances.

Medical and Health

Serial	*Project*	*Project Total*	*1955–56*	*1956–57*	*1957–58*	*1958–59*	*1959–60*
		Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
1.	New Hospitals ...	3,624.000	1,100,000	1,690,000	700,000	134,000	—
2.	Hospital Extensions and Improvements	4,682,000	80.000	1,210,000	2,055,000	897,000	440,000
3.	New Dispensaries ...	1,000,000	115,000	190,000	235,000	235,000	225,000
4.	Bacteriological Laboratory	539.000	5.000	400,000	134.000	—	—
5.	Housing ...	1,385,000	280.000	250,000	255.000	300,000	300,000
6.	Equipment ...	1,300,000	102,000	510,000	280,000	208,000	200,000
7.	Fluoridation	200,000	*	*	*	*	*
8.	Misc. Building ...	150,000	*	*	*	*	*
9.	Transport ...	700,000	140,000	170,000	130,000	130,000	130,000
TOTAL MEDICAL AND HEALTH		13,580,000	1,822,000	4,420,000	3,789,000	1,904,000	1,295,000

* Not Phased

Public Assistance

Provision is made for offices and quarters at La Ferme, Rodrigues, and at four places in Mauritius itself, St. Julien, Souillac Mahebourg and Beau Bassin. Improvements to Calebasses Infirmary are also provided for.

Notes

Serial 1.—Rodrigues Rs 38,000. Four sets of quarters and office at Rs 30,000 each.

Serial 2.—Extension of dining hall and installation of water-carriage sanitation.

Serial 3.—Furniture for Rodrigues (Rs 3,000) and equipment for four offices at Rs 1,500 each.

Public Assistance

Serial	*Project*	*Project Total*	*1955–56*	*1956–57*	*1957–58*	*1958–59*	*1959–60*
		Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
1.	Offices and quarters ...	158,000	28,000	40,000	30,000	30,000	30,000
2.	Improvements to buildings	83.000	—	83,000	—	—	—
3.	Equipment and furniture	9,000	—	4,500	1,500	1,500	1,500
	TOTAL PUBLIC ASSISTANCE	250,000	28,000	127,500	31,500	31,500	31,500

IV—PUBLIC UTILITIES AND SERVICES

Agriculture

Two considerable development schemes are included under this allocation: the tea expansion programme and a development plan for the rehabilitation of agriculture in Rodrigues. The Tea project, already approved in principle, involves expenditure on subsidies to encourage the opening of new land for tea cultivation and on the provision of seed of good quality. It may be necessary to make loans for part of the cost of further expanding tea factory capacity to handle the increased crop towards the end of the period. The Rodrigues plan will involve the protection of all agricultural land against soil erosion and loss of water and its division into four-acre unit farms under rotational cropping. The unit farms will draw their livestock from Government-run breeding centres. The plan also aims to encourage fruit growing and to test the possibility of growing rice in the river estuaries.

For the rest, provision is made to expand the experiment station of the Agricultural Department and to improve the extension services. A sum of Rs 790,000 is included for allotment schemes.

Notes

Serial 1:—

	Rs
Curepipe E.S.	122,500
Le Réduit E.S.	26,500
Pamplemousses E.S.	19,000
Barkly E.S.	52,000
Richelieu E.S	92,500
Tobacco R.S.	64,000
Fish culture	55,000
Grassland work	48,000
Orchards	48,000
Vehicles	52,000
Tractors and Equipment	155,700
	735,200

Serial 2:—

Building work:—	Rs
Government Dairy, Palmar & Le Reduit	566,900
Extension offices	105,000
Purchase of cattle	239,000
Poultry scheme	55,000
Grazing trials	13,000
Tractor and equipment	52,000
	1,030,900

Serial 3:—

	Rs
District Offices and demonstration plots (including land) ...	722,500
Museum	5,000
Equipment, tractors and vehicles ...	84,800
	812,300

Serial 4:—

	Rs
Existing schemes, including Palmar ...	296,000
Allotment schemes	790,000
	1,086,000

Serial 5.—Experiment station, including workshops, and machinery, incorporating present Fibre Research Station.

Serial 6.—Completion of extensions now in hand. Bus for farm visits (Rs 25,000).

Serial 7.—Completion of new premises now in hand.

Serial 8:—	Rs
Experimental and demonstration plots	57,900
Fruit tree planting	40,800
Livestock breeding centres ...	451,900
Purchase of livestock and horses ...	112,100
Swamp rice schemes	53,000
Soil and water conservation ...	2,417,100
Buildings and furniture	104,500
Vehicles, machinery and equipment ...	35,600
Survey	46,800
	3,319,700

Serial 9:—	Rs
Quarters, Wooton and Midlands ...	255,000
Miscellaneous buildings	89,000
Vehicles, tractor and equipment ...	169,000
Government tea areas, Wooton and Midlands	263,200
Seed plantations	65,300
Seed imports	175,000
Mechanical clearing equipment ...	610,000
Roads and surveys	245,000
Subsidies towards:—	
land clearance	687,000
housing labour	1,375,000
fertilizers	42,000
Development of small-holdings ...	640,000
	4,615,500

Serial 11.—Application is being made for a grant toward the cost of research into stomoxys, the fly which prevents the grazing of cattle in the open.

AGRICULTURE

Serial	*Project*	*Project Total*	*1955–56*	*1956–57*	*1957–58*	*1958–59*	*1959–60*
		Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
1.	Experiment Stations ...	735,200	150,500	430,700	105,000	32,000	17,000
2.	Livestock Division ...	1,030,900	132,600	433,200	201,900	159,600	103,600
3.	Agricultural Extension Service	812,300	45,700	226,600	186,500	192,500	161,000
4.	Land settlement ...	1,086,000	90,000	176,000	290,000	270,000	260,000
5.	Agricultural Engineering	325,000	—	80,000	140,000	55,000	50,000
6.	Agricultural College ...	330,500	200,000	100,000	30,500	—	—
7.	Central Board ...	97,500	75,000	22,500	—	—	—
8.	Rodrigues Development ...	3,319,700	223,400	734,000	872,800	815,500	674,000
9.	Tea Division ...	4,615,500	495,800	1,739,900	860,800	760,500	758,500
10.	Tea Factories, Loans ...	3,400,000	1,150,000	—	—	1,200,000	1,050,000
11.	Stomoxys Research ...	150,000	*	*	*	*	*
12.	Contingencies ...	75,000	*	*	*	*	*
	TOTAL AGRICULTURE ...	15,977,600	2,563,000	3,942,900	2,687,500	3,485,100	3,074,100

* Not phased

FISHERIES

The allocation covers the erection of fisheries posts at Baie du Cap, Trou aux Biches, Poste de Flacq, Mahebourg and Black River and further loans to fishermen for the installation of marine engines in fishing boats.

Further expenditure may be necessary to encourage or assist deep sea fishing and a contingencies item is included to provide for this.

Fisheries

Serial	Project	Project Total	1955–56	1956–57	1957–58	1958–59	1959–60
		Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
1.	Fisheries posts ...	125,000	—	75,000	30,000	20,000	—
2.	Loans to fishermen ...	60,000	10,000	20,000	20,000	10,000	—
3.	Contingencies ...	65,000	*	*	*	*	*
	TOTAL FISHERIES ...	250,000	10,000	95,000	50,000	30,000	—

* Not phased

CIVIL AVIATION

Provides for the completion of the extension to the main runway at Plaisance Airport, for which provision of Rs 296,000 was made in 1954–55, and for the purchase of improved radio equipment. The latter item is reimbursed in full from Colonial Development and Welfare funds against a Central Allocation for Air-radio Equipment.

Notes

Serial 1.—1955–56 Estimates, Head 35.4.13.
Serial 2.—C.D. & W. Scheme D 1580.

Civil Aviation

Serial	Project	Project Total	1955–56	1956–57	1957–58	1958–59	1959–60
		Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
1.	Runway Extension ...	23,300	23,300	—	—	—	—
2.	Aeronautical Communication Equipment	168,600	168,600	—	—	—	—
3.	Contigencies ...	8,100	*	*	*	*	—
	TOTAL CIVIL AVIATION ...	200,000	191,900	—	—	—	—

Not phased

FOREST

The balance of the Colonial Development and Welfare grant towards the development of the Crown Forest Estate will be spent in the first three years. Thereafter the Crown Forests will be maintained at the new level on a rotation basis by annual provision from current revenue. A new Headquarters office is required and provision is made for the construction and improvement of quarters for forest staff who are liable to transfer.

Notes

Serial 1.—Balance of D.1826. Colony's share appears in the current budget head.
Serial 2.—Building Rs 140,000; furniture Rs 20,000.
Serial 3.—15 new quarters (Rs 180,000); improvement (Rs 20,000).
Serial 4.—Two replacements for outworn lorries.

Forests

Serial	Project	Project Total	1955–56	1956–57	1957–58	1958–59	1959–60
		Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
1.	Development of Crown Forest Estate	397,000	120,000	200,000	77,000	—	—
2.	New H.Q. Office ...	160,000	—	100,000	60,000	—	—
3.	Quarters	200,000	12,000	50,000	50,000	44,000	44,000
4.	Vehicles	26,000	—	26,000	—	—	—
	TOTAL FORESTS ...	783,000	132,000	376,000	187,000	44,000	44,000

FIRE SERVICES

A new headquarters building and fire station at Rose Hill and the necessary provision for additional and replacement equipment take up the bulk of the allocation. The building of quarters at Piton is restricted to the completion of the 1955–56 programme. Thereafter the most urgent requirement is a fire station at Flacq; the contingencies item is intended to cover, among other things, expenditure on alterations if a suitable building can be rented.

Notes

Serial 3:—

	Rs
Curepipe	30,200
Rose Hill	134,400
Rivière des Anguilles ...	35,200
Quatre Bornes ...	53,200
Mahebourg ...	43,800
Piton	28,200
Flacq	94,000
	419,000

FIRE SERVICES

Serial	Project	Project Total	1955–56	1956–57	1957–58	1958–59	1959–60
		Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
1.	Fire Stations ...	400,000	—	200,000	200,000	—	—
2.	Quarters	89,000	89,000	—	—	—	—
3.	Equipment	419,000	40,800	94,200	148,000	76,000	60,000
4.	Contingencies ...	50,000	*	*	*	*	*
	TOTAL FIRE SERVICES ...	958,000	129,800	294,200	348,000	76,000	60,000

* Not phased.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Over half the expenditure proposed is on laying underground telephone cables. The major item, re-laying the cable route to the South, is a commitment and the balance is largely for work in the North, the next most urgently needed.

A new automatic exchange at Rose Hill is essential as the present exchange cannot be expanded further. Certain improvements and extensions are provided for, as are new vehicles and a W/T transmitter for the Meteorological Station.

Notes

Serial 1.—Curepipe—Mahebourg (17½ miles), P. Magnien—Plaisance spur (1½m); P. Magnien—L'Escalier (5m), Rose Belle—Rivière des Anguilles—Camp Diable (12m), Rivière des Anguilles—Souillac—Chemin Grenier (8½m); Port Louis—Mapou—Rivière du Rempart (8½m); Grand' Baie and Goodlands spurs (17m); Township areas.

Serial 2.—Rose Hill automatic exchange (Rs 1,200,000) and exchanges at:—

Mapou	L'Escalier
Rivière du Rempart	Camp Diable
Terre Rouge	Chemin Grenier
Brisée Verdière	Grand' Baie
Rivière Sèche	Goodlands

Serial 3.—Rose Hill (Rs 175,000), Centre de Flacq, Mapou; exchange buildings at Souillac and Grand' Baie appearing in 1955–56 Estimates are deferred.

Serial 4.—Reconstruction of overhead plant (Rs 125,000); extension to Fond du Sac; additional junction lines and switch board positions, urban areas.

Serial 5.—Six vans and two lorries.

Serial 6.—For Meteorological Station.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Serial	Project	Project Total	1955–56	1956–57	1957–58	1958–59	1959–60
		Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
1.	Underground Telephone Cables	3,505,500	1,160,000	856,700	878,300	575,500	35,000
2.	Telephone Exchanges : Equipment	1,546,800	—	81,800	1,400,400	64,600	—
3.	Telephone Exchanges : Buildings	235,000	73,000	162,000	—	—	—
4.	Telephone Improvements and Extensions	302,000	170,000	25,000	72,000	15,000	20,000
5.	Vehicles	107,000	12,000	35,000	35,000	25,000	—
6.	Radio equipment ...	13,500	—	13,500	—	—	—
7.	Contingencies ...	150,000	*	*	*	*	*
	TOTAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS	5,959,800	1,415,000	1,174,000	2,385,700	680,100	55,000

*Not phased.

HARBOUR AND QUAYS

In addition to a number of minor works which are essential, provision is made for a modified short-term scheme to improve harbour facilities, since funds cannot be made available for the construction of the two new deep-water quays recommend in the report of the consulting engineers, Messrs Coode and Partners. The scheme, which may require modification in the light of a further report by an engineer from Coode and Partners, is designed to fit in with the development of the deep water quays at a later date. It involves extensive dredging to make the harbour more

adequate for the larger ships now in use, the reclamation of the area along the line of the Fort George Causeway with the dredged spoil, and extensive renovation of Quay D including the provision of cranes and a warehouse/transit shed with accommodation for Customs purposes.

Any increase in maintenance costs should be more than offset by increased revenue from harbour dues.

Notes

Serial 1.—Includes provision for reclamation with spoil.

Serial 2.—Repairs to Quay D and its extension; provision of transit shed/warehouse on Quay D; repairs to Crane Wharf.

Serial 3.—Flat Island Lighthouse, a new workshop and look-out tower and other minor buildings.

Serial 4.—A new launch, replacement with improved buoys and mud barges for maintenance dredging.

Serial 5.—Workshop equipment, a mobile crane and cranage for Quay D when renovated.

Serial 6.—A provisional figure.

HARBOUR AND QUAYS

Serial	*Project*	*Project Total*	*1955–56*	*1956–57*	*1957–58*	*1958–59*	*1959–60*
		Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
1.	Dredging Channel ...	4,500,000	—	2,000,000	2,500,000	—	—
2.	Quays and Wharves ...	3,200,000	50,000	650,000	2,500,000	—	—
3.	Miscellaneous Buildings...	233,300	218,600	14,700	—	—	—
4.	Harbour Craft ...	679,500	37,500	265,500	125,500	125,500	125,500
5.	Shore Equipment ...	205,000	—	25,000	80,000	50,000	50,000
6.	Consultant's Fees, etc. ...	600,000	10,000	150,000	200,000	240,000	—
7.	Contingencies ...	1,000,000	*	*	*	*	*
	TOTAL HARBOUR AND QUAYS ...	10,417,800	316,100	3,105,200	5,405,500	415,500	175,500

* Not phased

BROADCASTING

Colonial Development and Welfare Scheme D 1617, made in 1951 provided for part of the cost of major extensions and improvements to the Mauritius Broadcasting Station then estimated at Rs 415,300. While this has been in hand, the development of the Mauritius Broadcasting Service has been reviewed with the aid of expert advice and further improvements are necessary bringing the total cost up to Rs 920,980. The principal additional items are a new studio block and the provision of short wave apparatus to provide adequate reception in Rodrigues and the Dependencies.

A supplementary grant of Rs 310,520 from Colonial Development and Welfare funds, chargeable to the Mauritius allocation, has been sought and this is under discussion.

Notes

Serial 1.—Completion of transmitter building; new studio building (Rs 280,000 including furniture).

Serial 2.—Completion of M/w transmitter and aerial system and balance of studio, control room and test equipment; S/w transmitters and aerial systems.

Serial 3.—Teleprinters for Reuter News Service to replace Hellschreiber machines.

BROADCASTING

Serial	*Project*	*Project Total*	*1955–56*	*1956–57*	*1957–58*	*1958–59*	*1959–60*
		Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
1.	Buildings	313,400	50,000	260,000	3,400	—	—
2.	Radio Equipment ...	375,700	100,000	200,000	75,700	—	—
3.	Teleprinter Equipment	21,500	—	21,500	—	—	—
4.	Contingencies ...	39,400	*	*	*	*	*
	TOTAL BROADCASTING ...	750,000	150,000	481,500	79,100	—	—

* Not phased.

Observatory

An allocation of £40,190 from Colonial Development and Welfare funds has been approved to cover the full cost of improvements to the meteorological services. The scheme is financed from a central C.D. & W. allocation and is not a charge on the Mauritius allocation.

The improvements consist of the provision of teleprinter links within Mauritius for the passage of meteorological information; the purchase of radio sonde/wind apparatus and a course of training in its use; and the erection of buildings at the meteorological stations in Mauritius and the Dependencies, including quarters which are necessary to ensure that minimum staffs are available at all times.

Notes

Serial 1.—Houses for Director, Assistant Director and two observers. Includes cost of land and furniture.

Serial 3.—Office, engine shed and two quarters at St. Brandon, Agalega and Diego Garcia.

Serial 4.—Includes cost of land. Excluded from present C.D. & W. scheme.

Serial 5.—Radio sonde/wind apparatus (Rs 80,000) and teleprinter circuits (Rs 24,600).

Serial 6.—Cost of course in radio sonde/wind observation.

Observatory

Serial	*Project*	*Project Total*	*1955–56*	*1956–57*	*1957–58*	*1958–59*	*1959–60*
		Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
1.	Housing, Vacoas ...	186,700	40,000	135,000	11,700	—	—
2.	Radio sone building ...	26,700	—	26,700	—	—	—
3.	Quarters and offices Dependencies	204,700	50,000	82,000	72,700	—	—
4.	Quarters, Plaisance ...	53,300	—	—	—	53,300	—
5.	Equipment	104,600	—	104,600	—	—	—
6.	Training	13,400	—	13,400	—	—	—
	TOTAL OBSERVATORY ...	589,400	90,000	361,700	84,400	53,300	—

Posts and Telegraphs

Reconstruction of the Post Office building damaged by fire is estimated at Rs 250,000 and provision is made for a Type E post office at Plaine Magnien. The post office at Vacoas for which a token vote was included in the 1955–56 estimates is deferred. Improvements will be required at Rose Hill and Curepipe.

Notes

Serial 2.—Rose Hill (Rs 10,000) and Curepipe (Rs 12,000).

Serial 4.—Two motor vans and equipment for Post Offices.

Serial 5.—To replace telegraphs.

Posts and Telegraphs

Serial	*Project*	*Project Total*	*1955–56*	*1956–57*	*1957–58*	*1958–59*	*1959–60*
		Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
1.	Head Office, Port Louis ...	250,000	20,000	230,000	—	—	—
2.	Improvements to Post Offices	22,000	—	—	10,000	12,000	—
3.	New Post Office ...	22,000	—	—	—	—	22,000
4.	Vehicles and equipment ...	31,000	7,000	10,000	1,500	11,500	1,000
5.	Telephone Installations ...	25,000	—	—	25,000	—	—
	TOTAL POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS	350,000	27,000	240,000	36,500	23,500	23,000

Water Supplies and Irrigation

The principal provision covers the sums required to complete the schemes initiated under the 10-year plan. As will be seen the great bulk of the expenditure is on domestic water supplies. A supplementary C.D. and W. grant has been approved towards the cost of these works on the basis of 50 per cent of the actual expenditure up to a maximum grant of £510,000 (Rs 6,800,000).

Provision is also made for continued expenditure on other distributary works and on investigations and surveys.

Notes

C.D. and W. Scheme D1737 as extended covers expenditure on serials 1, 2, 6 and 8 only.

Serial 1.—Completion of filters and distribution to Flacq, Grand Port Savanne and Pamplemousses—Rivière du Rempart. Includes land acquisition.

Serial 2.—Extension of Mare-aux-Vacoas system, including filters, and supply to Black River.

Serial 6.—Magenta distributory canal and improvements to La Ferme irrigation works.

Serial 7.—Improvements to La Nicolière irrigation works; new Terre Rouge irrigation canal.

Water Supplies and Irrigation

Serial	Project	Project Total Rs	1955–56 Rs	1956–57 Rs	1957–58 Rs	1958–59 Rs	1959–60 Rs
	Water Supplies						
1.	Piton du Milieu Scheme (D 1737)	8,196,400	3,500,000	2,100,000	2,596,400	—	—
2.	Mare aux Vacoas Extension (D1737) ...	2,536,400	1,920,000	300,000	316,400	—	—
3.	Plaine Lauzun Industrial Area	180,000	180,000	—	—	—	—
4.	Other Distribution Works	1,000,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000
5.	Port Mathurin reservoir ...	3,000	3,000	—	—	—	—
	Total Water Supplies Rs 11,915,800						
	Irrigation						
6.	Mare aux Vacoas Scheme (D1737)	266,000	116,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	—
7.	Improvements and extensions	117,000	92,000	25,000	—	—	—
8.	Investigations & Surveys (D 1737)	120,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	20,000
9.	Machinery and Plant ...	200.000	—	75,000	40,000	45,000	40,000
10.	Contingencies ...	31,200	*	*	*	*	*
	Total Irrigation Rs 734,200						
	Total Water Supplies and Irrigation ...	12.650,000	6,036,000	2,775,000	3,227,800	320,000	260,000

* Not Phased.

Sewerage

Provision is made in this allocation for the extension of street sewers in Port Louis, including necessary improvements to the pumping station outfall and for loans to householders.

The timing and financing of the major Lower Plaines Wilhems Sewerage Scheme, estimated to cost some Rs 20,000,000, must be reserved for further consideration but Rs 4,500,000 is included pending further consideration.

Sewerage

Serial	Project	Project Total Rs	1955–56 Rs	1956–57 Rs	1957–58 Rs	1958–59 Rs	1959–60 Rs
1.	Plaines Wilhems Sewerage Scheme	4,500,000	*	*	*	*	*
2.	Port Louis, extension of sewers	425,000	60,000	125,000	80.000	80,000	80,000
3.	House Service loans, Port Louis	345,000	65,000	70,000	70,000	70,000	70,000
	Total Sewerage ...	5,270,000	125,000	195,000	150,000	150,000	150,000

* Not phased.

V—INVESTMENT

Public Works, Miscellaneous

The allocation makes provision for the capital requirements of the Public Works Department itself and for such miscellaneous projects as do not fall under other allocations. In the former category fall Public Works Department buildings, provision for vehicles and plant (excluding that allowed for under " Roads " and " Water Supplies and Irrigation "). In the general group allowance is made for an annual minor works vote, improvements to cemeteries, town and country planning, staff, housing etc.

The project for a new block of offices for the Central Administration must be deferred and a small provisional allocation is made for alterations to buildings.

Notes

Serial 1.—Includes re-roofing part of Supreme Court and improvements to camps, Le Réduit.

Serial 2.—New workshops (Rs 300,000) and minor alterations (Rs 50,000).

Serial 3.—Includes cost of furniture.

Serial 4.—To cover items not chargeable to any specific allocation and costing less than Rs 10,000.

Serial 5.—Purchase of land for extensions; guardians' quarters.

Serial 7:—

		Rs
Vehicles	...	210,000
Static Plant	...	90,000
Earth moving plant	...	300,000
Total Rs	...	600,000

Serial 8.—Replacements and minor additional items.

Serial 9.—For any minor unforseen requirements.

Public Works Miscellaneous

Serial	*Project*	*Project Total*	*1955–56*	*1956–57*	*1957–58*	*1958–59*	*1959–60*
		Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
1.	Government Buildings alternations ...	205,000	*	*	*	*	*
2.	Public Works Department buildings ...	350,000	10,000	210,000	110,000	10,000	10,000
3.	Staff housing ...	1,675,500	402,300	334,200	313,000	313,000	313,000
4.	Minor Works ...	1,000,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000
5.	Cemetries	100,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
6.	Town and country planning	150,000	*	*	*	*	*
7.	Vehicles and plant ...	600,000	98,000	121,000	160,000	121,000	100,000
8.	Furniture	185,000	65,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000
9.	Land compensation ...	50,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
10.	Contigencies ...	184,500	*	*	*	*	*
Total Public Works Miscellaneous ...		4,500,000	805,300	925,200	843,000	704,000	683,000

* Not phased.

Roads

Just over Rs 5·5 million is provided for improvements to proclaimed roads and just under Rs 2·0 million for unproclaimed roads. In addition provision is made for the improvement of drains and the provision of footpaths in built-up areas, for shelters, signs and widenings at bus stops and for traffic signs and islands, all of which will contribute to improve the flow of traffic. A separate item makes provision for the purchase of mechanical road plant.

Notes

Serial 1.—1955–56 provision includes expenditure on St. Paul Road and on land compensation for the Choisy—Chamarel Road.

Serial 2.—Includes a sum of Rs 35,000 p.a. in the last four years for road works in Rodrigues.

Serial 4.—Covers bus shelters, bus stop signs, ' pull ins ' and taxi stands (Rs 582,500); and the purchase and erection of traffic signs and islands (Rs 166,000).

Serial 5.—Replacements and additional machinery.

ROADS

Serial	Project	Project Total Rs	1955–56 Rs	1956–57 Rs	1957–58 Rs	1958–59 Rs	1959–60 Rs
1.	Improvements to proclaimed roads	5,503,000	1,443,000	1,015,000	1,015,000	1,015,000	1,015,000
2.	Improvements to unproclaimed roads	1,940,000	400,000	385,000	385,000	385,000	385,000
3.	Footpaths and drains ...	955,500	45,500	227,500	227,500	227,500	227,500
4.	Bus shelters and pull-ins ; traffic signs and islands	748,500	257,000	122,500	123,000	123,000	123,000
5.	Road Plant ...	453,000	155,000	95,000	65,000	68,000	70,000
	TOTAL ROADS ...	9,600,000	2,300,500	1,845,000	1,815,500	1,818,500	1,820,500

ELECTRICITY

Provision is made for loans to the Central Electricity Board to a total of Rs 3,750,000. Rs 5,000,000 had been lent to the Board prior to July 1955. The provision of further capital for the Board is reserved for further consideration.

The Eau Bleue Hydro-Electric scheme is being executed by the Public Works Department on behalf of the Board at a total estimated cost of Rs 4,300,000. On completion it will be handed over to the Board who will pay interest and sinking fund charges on the actual cost of the project. Provision is made here to complete the project.

Notes

Serial 2.—Provision for Reservoir, Power House and machinery, to complete scheme. Of the total estimated cost Rs 4,300,000, Rs 370,000 approximately was spent before 1.7.55.

ELECTRICITY

Serial	Project	Project Total Rs	1955–56 Rs	1956–57 Rs	1957–58 Rs	1958–59 Rs	1959–60 Rs
1.	Loans to Central Electricity Board	3,750,000	3,500,000	250,000	—	—	—
2.	Eau Bleue Hydro-electric scheme	3,930,000	450,000	2,200,000	800,000	480,000	—
	TOTAL ELECTRICITY ...	7,680,000	3,950,000	2,450,000	800,000	480,000	—

SECONDARY INDUSTRIES

Provision is made for loans up to a total of Rs 1,200,000 to non-agricultural secondary industries. No detailed projects are in view. Individual cases will require specific approval of Executive Council. Terms of loans will be fixed according to the circumstances of each case but help will be limited to industries or processes likely to be of material advantage to the Colony and which are unable to obtain adequate finance from other sources.

Provision is also made for expenditure of up to Rs 50,000 in each of the last four years for grants towards the cost of investigations and enquiries into processes which might be applicable in Mauritius or into the availability or suitability of local materials for industrial processes. Grants would normally be in the form of a contribution towards the cost of the enquiry.

SECONDARY INDUSTRIES

Serial	Project	Project Total Rs.	1955–56 Rs.	1956–57 Rs.	1957–58 Rs.	1958–59 Rs.	1959–60 Rs.
1.	Loans	1,200,000	240,000	240,000	240,000	240,000	240,000
2.	Research and Investigations	200,000	—	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
	TOTAL SECONDARY INDUSTRIES	1,400,000	240,000	290,000	290,000	290,000	290,000